

D.C.

Population-1925

WASHINGTON D. C. POST  
AUGUST 2, 1925

## Washington Is Fourth In Colored Residents

With 119,645 colored population, Washington ranks fourth among American cities, according to the estimated colored populations of leading cities in the United States, as of July 1, made by the U. S. Census bureau. It has the largest percentage of negro population, approximately 27 per cent, of any city in America.

Omitting Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles and Norfolk, pending establishment of more satisfactory figures, the principal cities with large colored populations are: New York, 196,199; Philadelphia, 163,904; Chicago, 150,083; Washington, 119,645; Baltimore, 117,360; Cleveland, 49,855; Pittsburgh 45,166; Indianapolis, 42,117; Louisville, 40,478; Cincinnati, 35,172; and Kansas City, Mo., 34,966.

## WHITES OUTNUMBER NEGROES OVER 2 TO 1

Tallahassee, Fla., May 11.—For the first time in the history of Florida, white people outnumbered negroes by two to one, it was disclosed in figures made public today by the State Census bureau. The ratio now stands 68 per cent of whites and 32 per cent negroes. Indians, Chinese and other races constitute less than one-tenth of one per cent. In 1920 the ratio was 65.9 per cent and negroes 34 per cent. 3-12-25

Tampa. It was stated, has many more white people than any other city in the state, its white population alone exceeding the total of Miami, the third largest city in the state.

## NEGROES HELP TAKE FLORIDA CENSUS

(A. N. P.)

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 26.—For the first time in the history of this state, Negroes assisted in the enumeration of the census, recently authorized by the State Legislature. The census among colored people was in charge of Allen T. Moore (a former student of Howard University, who was under direction of Dr. J. A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League. The participation of Negroes in the enumeration was greeted with much enthusiasm by leading white citizens and especially Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr.

Jacksonville and Tampa have been vying for the honor of first city in size in the state, and the last regular legislature authorized a recheck in this city. Joe H. James, Jr., recently elected chairman of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League was the most enthusiastic supporter. A number of young colored women and men took the census among members of the Negro race. This is regarded as a step toward other important public offices here.

## Neglect of Negro Citizens in Census Taking in Jack- sonville Rebounds

The following editorial from the Jacksonville Sentinel discloses a retribution upon a city that long ignored the Negro element of its population by incomplete census reports, candid efforts to minimize the numbers and consequence of the group and in so doing ignoring its contribution to the total sum of the city's consequence the editorial:

"The city officials of Jacksonville are having a recheck of the population made in order that Jacksonville may retain its place as the largest city in the State. The census collectors will call on everybody white and black. Appeals have been made to have all citizens cooperate with the census takers so that the work will be made easier and Jacksonville can have an accurate count. . . .

"When the white citizens of Jacksonville realize the large number of Negroes residing here are a part of their city, they will give them more consideration. Aid as much as possible in the census recount."

HOUSTON TEX POST  
MARCH 18, 1925

THE census bureau now estimates a negro population of 185,000 in New York City, the largest urban negro community in the United States. Philadelphia is a close second with 160,000 and Chicago third with 150,000. Baltimore, which was first some years ago, is now a poor fourth, while Washington which used to be second, is fifth. A greater number of years ago, New Orleans was first in the number of negro inhabitants, but is now only sixth. It may be accepted, therefore, that despite all the agitation, the negro population in time will be fairly well distributed North and South and that as a sectional issue the race question will disturb the Nation but little. The negroes are steadily leaving agriculture, which once gave more than 90 per cent of them employment, and it need not be doubted that the negro exodus from the farms will not stop. There are many sections of the South that now are almost in a state of dilapidation and non-cultivation by reason of the negro exodus. In time, however, these areas will be cultivated again by white immigrants. Southern agriculture as a whole is holding its own in spite of the negro exodus, and the future for it is anything but dark. The future of the negro problem lies in the North.

#### THE DECLINE OF FARM POPULATION IN 1924

The press of the country generally is printing and commenting upon the information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that farm population last year decreased by 182,000. The drop was .6 per cent, as the estimated farm population on the first of this year was 31,134,000, compared with 31,316,000 January 1, 1924. The estimate includes not only agricultural workers, but all men, women and children living on farms to date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924, is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000, making a net movement from the farm population of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000, and deaths at 266,000, leaving a natural increase of 497,000, which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000, or .6 per cent.

A similar estimate made in 1922 showed a loss in farm population of 460,000 as against 182,000 in 1924. The gross movement from farms to cities in 1922 was 2,000,000, compared to 2,075,000, 1924, a slight increase. The gross movement back

to the farms in 1922 was 800,000 compared to 1,396,000 in 1924, a very decided increase. The net movement from farms to cities in 1922 was 1,200,000 or 3.6 per cent, and in 1924, 679,000 or 2.2 per cent.

The geographich division, the New England and South Atlantic States, showed a net increase in farm population for the year 1924, or .9 per cent, and .2 per cent, respectively. All other divisions showed decreases, the Mountain States leading with a loss of 2.8 per cent.

"The decrease in farm population due to the cityward movement, not taking into account births or deaths, was highest in the Mountain States, 4.3 per cent, followed by the Pacific and West South Central States," says the report. In all other divisions, except New England, the percentage of decrease due to the cityward movement was equal to or less than the average for the whole United States, 2.2 per cent. New England alone showed a gain of 3 per cent, since more people moved from cities to New England farms than left farms for cities.

The movement from farms to cities was found to be at the highest rate in the Mountain States, 13.8 per cent, followed by the Pacific, New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States in order. In the movement to farms from cities, the Mountain States, and East North Central States in order. In the movement to farms from cities, the Mountain States again led, with 9.5 per cent, followed by the New England, Pacific, Middle Atlantic and East North Central States.

Farm population will continue slowly to decrease until rural work becomes comparatively as profitable as urban work. Thousands who leave the farms do no better, some do worse, in town than they did on the farm, but they left because they believed they could do better. Probably most of those who leave fare better economically than formerly. There are other potent reasons to explain the movement from country to town, such as the desire for amusement and diversion, but the economic urge is most potent of all the causes. It always is the explanation of great movements of population from one place to another.

The time should come when agriculture will be relatively as profitable as city industries and vocations, because all must have food; as producers decrease in number, food values should tend upward. The

higher food price levels go the more inviting will agriculture become. That is the hopeful aspect of it. What panaceas have failed to accomplish the slow processes of natural economic law may bring to pass.

In connection with this phenomenon of modern life, this restlessness of rural populations, our attention is captured by an editorial in the Southern Democrat, published at Oneonta. The editor of the Democrat is one of the most thoughtful men on the weekly press of Alabama, and his interest in the problem of rural life never wanes. Editor Stephens says:

In every country town, in every farming community, we find young men who are pining for the gay life and the higher wages of the great cities.

In every city we find men of mature years, heads of families, who would give anything to get back to the sanity and purity of country life—but they can not.

And there you have the situation in a few words.

The young man in the country store, or the bank, or the blacksmith shop, or on the farm, reads of the high wages that are being paid in the cities. They seem fabulous compared with his more modest earnings in the country.

He becomes fired with a desire to coin money, breaks his home ties, and joins the millions of toilers in the maelstrom of marts of commerce.

But once there he is soon disillusioned. He finds that his wages are perhaps double or treble what they were in the home town or on the farm. He also finds that his expenses are not only doubled or trebled, but are four or five times as heavy.

If his room is sanitary, though modest, he will pay from \$4 to \$6 a week for it. His meals, if he is a light eater, will cost him from \$10 to \$18 per week. If the Lord has blessed him with a healthy appetite, only the Lord knows what they will cost him—they vary from \$1 to \$3 in any respectable restaurant per meal—for \$3 to \$9 per day—or \$21 to \$63 per week, all according to what he eats.

For a shave each day he will pay 25c or 35c, and a hair cut will relieve him of 50 to 75 cents.

His laundry bill comes high, his clothing is frightfully expensive, and he can pay only \$15 or \$25 for a pair of shoes. And he must dress up to his part or get left in the shuffle.

Then a show will touch him up to the extent of \$2 to \$5, and he pays car fare about every time he turns around.

If he gets married his troubles begin in real earnest. The furniture for his little four-room flat will cost him from \$500 to \$1,000, and the flat itself will squeeze him out of \$60 to \$75 a month. Then the grocer and the butcher and the baker will cheerfully rob him of his last cent and take the shirt from his back.

There is only one way in which he can beat the profiteers and other sharks in the great cities—the county will bury him free of charge if he dies a pauper.

It is this class of men in the cities who would give an arm to get back to the country again. But they have families, their money goes as fast as it comes and they seldom get enough ahead for a decent vacation, to say nothing of the expense of moving and establishing themselves in business in the God-given freedom of the country.

They are anchored to a life of toil and drudgery, with no hope for the future, and must remain anchored until death severs the chains.

There are a few notable exceptions to this rule, but this is the story of ninety-nine out of every hundred who chase the rainbow of city life.

At home the young man has individuality and is a free agent. He is of some consequence in his own community. In the city he is but a little cog in a great wheel that grinds out greater wealth for some captain of industry. He is a nobody, is unknown, and no one cares whether he goes up or down.

Does the prospect appeal to you, young man?

It is the conclusion of the editor of the Democrat that "unless you are endowed with an extraordinary amount of brains and business acumen, your best opportunity is right in the community where every one knows you, and where they respect you for what you are."

### NEW YORK CITY LEADS IN NEGRO POPULATION

(New York City Leads)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15 — Estimated Colored population of some of the leading cities of the United States as of July 1, 1925, have been made by the U. S. Census Bureau. The figures for eleven of the principal ones follow: New York, 196,199; Philadelphia, 163,904; Chicago, 150,083; Washington, 127,645; Baltimore, 127,360; Cleveland, 149,886; Pittsburgh, 45,166; Indianapolis, 42,117; Louisville, 40,478; Cincinnati, 35,152; and Kansas City, Mo., 34,966.

The populations of Atlanta, St. Louis, Detroit, Los Angeles and Norfolk are omitted pending the establishment of more satisfactory figures. The total estimated population of New York City is placed at 6,103,386; Chicago, 2,995,239; and Philadelphia, 1,979,364.

## NATIVE AND FOREIGN STOCK IN AMERICAN POPULATION.

**I**N New England over 60 per cent of the population is of foreign stock, Rhode Island leading with 69 per cent, followed by Massachusetts with 66 per cent and Connecticut with 65 per cent.

*Manufacturers*  
In the West, North Dakota leads with 65 per cent, Minnesota has 64 per cent, while New York has 62 per cent.

*Record*  
The average for the country outside of the South is 48.2 per cent, while the 16 Southern states have only 8 per cent of foreign stock. North Carolina having the lowest proportion, with .7 of 1 per cent, followed by South Carolina with 1 per cent; Georgia with 1.6 per cent; Mississippi, 1.5 per cent; Alabama, 2.2 per cent; Maryland, Texas and Missouri bring the proportion for the entire South up to 8 per cent.

In New York City 76 per cent is of foreign stock, while Chicago has 72 per cent of foreign stock.

The Anglo-Saxonism of the South's white population and the superiority in many respects of the South's negro population over much of our foreign population are of vital importance to the future of this section. They are a great asset, as against a great liability of much of the alien element elsewhere.

It is needless to say that millions of our foreign stock are among the best people, viewed from every standpoint of our population, but there are many millions who are alien in thought and in language, who have no spirit of Americanism in them, and who are active fomentors of bolshevism and its kindred evils. They are a distinct liability as against the homogeneity of the white population of the South and the good qualities, as a whole, of the negro race, with its capabilities for work and for advancement.

The full statistics of our native American and our foreign population as given in the 1925 edition of the Blue Book of Southern Progress will furnish an interesting study for the country. Have you ordered your copy of the Blue Book for 1925? Price 50 cents.

Montezuma, Ga., The Georgian

**JUL 29 1925**

### Negroes Move to the Cities.

The negro urban population of the United States is now, in round numbers, about 3,500,000, and even more when towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants are included; that is, one-third of the negroes of the United States are now living in villages, towns and cities. The larger part of the increase in negro urban population has been due to migration. In the last five years some 500,000 negroes have moved from rural districts into the towns and cities. A large proportion, therefore, of the negro population is new to city conditions.—Southern Workmen.

Population - 1925.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN  
JUNE 7, 1925

## CHILD POPULATION OF COUNTIES 265,123

girls between 7 and 12 years old were employed, 569 of the boys 13 and 14 years old and 375 of the girls of these ages were employed, and 3,406 boys 15 and 16 years old and 2,060 girls of these ages were employed.

212,962 White And 52,161 Col-  
ored Shown By Census

Taken Last Fall.

Increase Of 15,000 Between 5 And  
17 Years Since 1920, Accord-  
ing To Report.

Results of last fall's census of chil-  
dren under 19 years old in the counties  
of the State, show there are 212,962  
white and 52,161 colored children. The  
figures were announced yesterday by  
the State Department of Education.

The report of the educational depart-  
ment adds:

"It is interesting to find that there  
are 5,000 more white boys than girls  
under 19 years of age. The census  
shows that there are 109,000 white boys  
and 104,000 white girls in the coun-  
ties. Among colored children there are  
approximately the same number of boys  
as girls."

### Called First Adequate Census.

This is the first adequate census of  
children ever taken in the counties of  
Maryland, the data having been gath-  
ered for it principally by the teachers  
and attendance officers of county pub-  
lic and private or parochial schools, it  
was said. Although such a census was  
made in 1918, the information gathered  
was not as complete as the present cen-  
sus, according to the department.

Of the 121,083 white county children  
between 7 and 17 years old 104,617 at-  
tend the public schools, 6,329 attend  
private or parochial schools and 10,137  
do not attend any school. Of the 30,133  
colored county children between these  
ages 25,592 attend public schools, 591  
parochial schools and 3,950 attend no  
school.

### Shows Increase Of 15,000.

"For the children of ages 5 to 17  
years old in school," the report says,  
"this census shows 15,000 more than  
the Federal census of 1920. This is an  
evidence of better enforcement of the  
school-attendance law and greater in-  
terest of the public in sending children  
to school. A large part of the increase  
in pupils may be attributed to the im-  
provement in the schools through super-  
vision of instruction and better-trained  
teachers."

Of the 10,137 white pupils not at-  
tending school, the census shows, forty-  
four of the boys and eighteen of the

N. Y. C. WALL STREET JOURNAL  
DECEMBER 25, 1925

## Negroes in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kans.—State's decennial census shows that there are 61,496 negroes in Kansas this year as compared with 51,854 in 1915, or an increase of 18.59% during the 10-year period. The white population has increased from 1,615,153 in 1915 to 1,743,401 in 1925, or a 7.94% gain. The white population is 96.16% of the state's total number of inhabitants.

The colored population is principally in the eastern third of the state. No county in the western half of the state has many negroes. The counties which have the larger numbers are those of greatest urban population, embracing the leading industrial centers. This suggests that the trend of the colored population is toward the large cities.

## GROVES ESTATE CANNOT BE DIVIDED

designates "the alleged daughter of Charley A. Groves, a son, who recently died."

The children are Walter P. Groves, Fred E. Groves, Ora A. Groves, Ida Mae Wood, Lillian A. Lewis, Edna E. Fleming, Junius O. Groves, Jr., Sylvester J. Groves, John A. Groves, Cornelius V. Groves, and Theodore W. Groves

Wichita, Kans.—According to the will of Junius Groves, potato king, which was filed for probate in the Wyandotte County court last week, an estate valued at \$500,000 and consisting of 400 acres of land in Wyandotte county and 1,200 acres in western Kansas, is not to be divided, but left intact as the Junius G. Groves estate.

### Children Must Work

His children are to receive from the estate in accordance with the work they do on the land. The eight sons are each to have divisions of the land, plant produce and to provide for themselves and families.

The three daughters are to receive an eleventh share from the estate annually, but are not to bring husbands to live and reap benefits from the land.

His wife, Matilda E. Groves, and C. L. Brokaw, a banker, are designated as executors of the estate. The widow, the will states, is not to labor on the farm, but shall share in the annual proceeds.

There shall be no discord or family troubles on any part of the land, the will warns. In the event of discords, if the trouble maker be a wife of one of the sons, she shall be requested to leave her home.

The land owned by Groves is to continue indefinitely in the Groves family, to be tilled and worked as long as there are generations of the Groves family.

### One Money Bequest

The only money bequest is \$25 to Courtney O. Groves, whom the will

## State Population

1,162,151, Gain

776,924 Over '20

## City Officials Protest City Census Count, Asserting More Than Six Million Are Resident Here

By a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—New York State's population, on which the 1926 reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts will be based, was announced as 1,162,151 to-day by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, under whose direction the state census was taken last June. This figure represents a gain of 776,924 since the Federal census of 1920. With New York City's population, announced yesterday as 1,873,356, the total for the state shows that there are 5,288,795 persons living in the state outside of New York City.

During the last twenty-five years, New York State has added approximately 4,000,000 residents. There is now an average of 234.2 persons to the square mile in New York State, as compared to 117.9 in 1920 and 191.2 in 1910 and 152.6 in 1900.

## Growth in Twenty-five Years

New York State's growth during the last twenty-five years is shown in the following figures for five year periods:

1900.....	7,268,894	1915.....	9,687,744
1905.....	8,067,308	1920.....	10,385,227
1910.....	9,113,614	1925.....	11,162,151

Every county in the state, except one, Allegheny, has grown during the last five years. Seven counties, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Niagara, Tompkins and Genesee, show the largest growth since 1920 of any five-year period in their history. There are 4,666 Indians in New York State.

## Up-State to Gain Assemblymen

There will probably be changes in the Assembly representation of counties up-state as a result of the enumeration, but New York City is not expected to increase its representation. Although four of the five boroughs in New York City showed population increases, Manhattan lost 39,074 residents.

St. Lawrence, Steuben, Oneida and Dutchess counties may not be able to hold their representation in the Assembly. Onondaga, Monroe and Erie

will probably gain what other up-state counties may lose.

The basis for reapportionment is obtained by dividing the total citizen population by the 150 seats in the Assembly and using the quotient as the apportionment ratio. Figuring the alien population at not much greater than the 1915 figure of 1,628,229, the ratio is about 63,000. Naturalization of large numbers of aliens and restricted immigration have prevented a large alien population increase, it is declared.

Each county is entitled to one member of Assembly, counting Fulton and Hamilton counties as one. The remaining members are apportioned to counties having more than two ratios. Members apportioned on remainders are assigned from the counties in the order of the highest remainders.

Counties having one and one-half ratios are entitled to two seats in the Assembly. Steuben county, with an estimated citizen population of 82,173, cannot reach the necessary figure of 94,500 to hold its two members, it is believed.

St. Lawrence county, with an estimated citizen population of 94,500, may be able to hold both its assemblymen.

Oneida county, with an estimated citizen population of 145,000, has the low remainder of 19,000. The county is not expected to hold its three members.

City officials yesterday generally took exception to the census figures announced by the State Department at Albany, giving New York City a population of 5,873,356. They contended that these figures were surprisingly small and that they should show a population of more than 6,000,000.

Democratic circles were chiefly concerned about the figures, as the politicians saw the possibility of a smaller representation in the State Senate and Assembly from Democratic districts under reapportionments based on the new census. Tammany leaders declared it was a Republican scheme to cut down the organization strength in the Legislature.

Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, Director of the Census, issued a statement declaring that neither he nor the Secretary of State had any apology to make for the result. He said that the census had been taken with great care and thoroughness, and explained some of the reasons why New York City's population was not as large as some had expected. Referring to the political effect of the census, Colonel Gleason said:

The political effect of the enumeration is difficult to estimate, but it is apparent that the representation of the City of New York will be increased in both branches of the Legislature. While some representation may be lost to Manhattan, the increases in the Bronx, Kings and Queens will much more than offset this loss. The Borough of Manhattan is the only one showing a loss

in the present enumeration. Queens shows a gain of nearly 250,000 over 1920, being 160,000 more than the estimate of the New York Bureau of Vital Statistics for July 1, 1924. Kings has gained 205,000 and is 6,000 more than the estimate of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for July 1, 1924. Richmond has gained 22,000 and has 8,000 more than the Bureau of Vital Statistics estimated July 1, 1924. The estimate for the Bronx was 871,552, as of July 1, 1924, as against an enumeration of 872,168 in June, 1925.

Reapportionment throughout the state will come before the next Legislature.

Colonel Gleason attributed the decrease to a slump in immigration, the increased traffic facilities, increased taxes and rents and the lack of Negro migration to the city.

"It is evident that the great decrease in immigration has had its effect upon the Borough of Manhattan," he said, "where the immigrants upon first landing were accustomed to make their home. The number of immigrants admitted to this country through the Port of New York from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, was 7,638,531. During the corresponding period from 1915 to 1924 only 2,117,863 immigrants were admitted through this port, a loss in a ten-year period of 5,520,678."

EAST NEW YORK  
FAST BECOMING  
SECOND HARLEM

East New York Promises to Rival Negro Metropolis On Manhattan Island.

By N. B. DODSON

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"The extension of the Interboro Broadway Subway to New Lots Avenue has added the last link necessary to make the comparison of East New York to Harlem twenty-five years ago, prior to the great boom which has made it the greatest Negro Community of the age." Thus spoke Leon Chapman, President of the East New York Business League, a civic club of that community, at 632 Ocean street, to a representative of this paper.

"I do not know of any section of the city that compares so thoroughly with the old Harlem, and which by virtues of this comparison offers the same opportunities to the colored man in the near future as does East New York to-day, since Harlem began to develop."

"Geographically, East New York is located in the same position in Brooklyn as Harlem is in Manhattan. It lies in what is termed the 'uptown section' of the borough as does Harlem in Manhattan. One can go from New Lots Avenue station to 242nd Street, Van Cortland Park, a distance of twenty-six miles, for one five cent fare without changing cars. Any part of Long Island can be reached by the Long Island Railroad which runs through this section.

Another comparison is the fact that the Jewish people are the property owners. Because it is characteristic for the Jew to do business with anyone, provided he gets his price, the colored man has been especially prosperous among these people. This has been proved in Harlem and indeed in many other sections owned by the Jews.

This condition is exactly what has happened here in East New York. The Jew is buying property everywhere. Many of these places he is renting to the Negro at very reasonable rents and in many cases the apartments are equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences. The rents average from thirty-five to forty dollars for five and six rooms and bath.

The acquisition of property by the Jews and their tendency to spread has caused the gentile element to place their property on the market at very reduced prices in their eagerness to get away. All of this property is improved, whereas in many instances colored people are buying property in other sections with unimproved streets only to be burdened with assessments of various sorts in the future.

The negro population in the South is not increasing as fast as that of the North and West according to the census of 1920, for the increase in negroes from 1910 to 1920 was 2 per cent in the South, and 47.2 per cent in the North and West.

This small increase is due to the World War, which caused the negroes to migrate from the farms and industrial centers of the South to the industrial centers of the North and West, on account of the high wages paid in these sections, according to an account given in the 1924 publication of The Growth of Southern Industries.

The migration from the South has affected South Carolina, as well as other Southern states, for from 1910 to 1920 the white population of the state increased 20.5 per cent, while the negro population only increased 3.5 per cent in the same time. The total population of the state in 1920 was 1,638,724, and of this number 818,538 were white, 864,719 negro, 304 Indian, 93 Chinese, 15 Japanese, and 55 of all others. South Carolina has 864,719 of the 9,060,137 negroes in the South.

The negro was first introduced into the province of Carolina by Sir John Yeomans, in 1671 and his introduction was almost caeval with the first settlement, which was made in 1670. Sir John went to the Barbadoes where he secured a small colony of the blacks to go with him to Carolina. Large grants of land were obtained by him from the proprietors of Carolina, and slavery was begun in the commonwealth. At the beginning of the struggle of 1861 to 1865 there were 6,000,000 slaves in the Southern Confederacy.

The two cities in South Carolina which now contain the greatest number of negroes are Charleston and Columbia. Charleston with a negro population of 32,326 of the total population of 67,957, or 47.6 per cent of the people in the entire city being negroes, and the negro population of Columbia being 14,455 of the entire population of 37,524, or 38.5 per cent negro. These figures appear in the United States census for 1920.

A review of the number of negroes in the urban districts of the state, shows that 13.5 per cent of the population of these districts is negro, while 20.6 per cent is native white. In this state in 1860 there were 291,300 whites and 412,320 negroes, and in the census of 1920 there were 818,538 whites and 864,719 negroes, showing that the negro population has decreased in proportion to the white increase. This is also shown by the

fact that 34.4 per cent of the Southern population was negro in 1860 while only 25 per cent was of that race in 1920.

Has the negro been an asset to the state or a liability? When this question is settled, the answer to the question "Is it best for the South for the negro to migrate to other parts of the Union?" will be answered.

The book "A History of Marion County," written by W. W. Sellers states that the negro is the best laborer that the South has, and that he should be utilized. Mr. Sellers says "We owe the negro a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. We should treat him fairly and justly and aid him to better his condition."

## Negro Population is on Gradual Decrease

The negroes of Union county are either dying out at a fast rate or are moving away in large numbers.

The latest available census reveals the fact that the negro population in this county is steadily on the decrease while the white population is on the increase.

The whites in the county comprise 53.4 per cent of the total population and the negroes 46.3 per cent

In 1910, the negro element predominated in Union county outnumbering the whites. At that time they made up 51.7 per cent of the population.

building to house State offices and departments, carrying an increased expenditure from \$400,000 to \$650,000, the money to be loaned to the State by the Sinking Fund Commission from its funds.

### NEGRO POPULATION OF STATE DECREASING, STATISTICS SHOW

The negro population in the South is not increasing as fast as that of the North and West, according to the census of 1920, for the increase in negroes from 1910 to 1920 was 2 per cent in the South, and 47.3 per cent in the North and West.

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### Growth of Southern Industries.

The migration from the South has affected South Carolina, as well as other Southern States, for from 1910 to 1920 the white population of the State increased 20.5 per cent, while the negro population only increased 3.5 per cent in the same time. The total population of the State in 1920 was 1,638,724, and of this number 818,538 were white, 864,719 negro, 304 Indian, 93 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 55 of all others. South Carolina has 864,719 of the 9,060,137 negroes in the South.

The negro was first introduced into the province of Carolina by Sir John Yeomans in 1671, and his introduction caeval with the first settlement, which was made in 1670. Sir John went to the Barbadoes where he secured a small colony of the blacks to go with him to Carolina. Large grants of land were obtained by him from the proprietors of Carolina, and slavery was begun in the commonwealth. At the beginning of the struggle of 1861 to 1865 there were 6,000,000 in the Southern Confederacy.

The two cities in South Carolina which now contain the greatest number of negroes are Charleston and Columbia. Charleston with a negro population of 32,326 of the total population of 67,957, or 47.6 per cent of the people in the entire city being negroes, and the negro population of Columbia being 14,455 of the entire population of 37,524, or 38.5 per cent negro. These figures appear in the United States census for 1920.

A review of the number of negroes in the urban districts of the State, shows that 13.5 per cent of the population of these districts is negro, while 20.6 per cent is native white. In this State in 1860 there were 291,300 whites and 412,320 negroes, and in the census of 1920 there were 818,538 whites and 864,719 negroes, showing that the negro population has decreased in proportion to the white increase. This is also shown by the fact that 34.4 per cent of the Southern population was negro in 1860, while only 25 per cent was of that race in 1920.

Has the negro been an asset to the State or a liability? When this question is settled, the answer to the question, "Is it best for the South for the negro to migrate to other parts of the union?" will be answered.

The book, "A History of Marion County," written by W. W. Sellers, states that the negro is the best laborer the South has, and that he should be utilized. Mr. Sellers says: "We owe the negro a debt of gratitude which never can be paid. We treat him fairly and justly and aid him to better his condition."